

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1810.

[NUMBER 1275.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, paid at the expiration of the year.

OF The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

OF The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

Just Published
AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE,

THE KENTUCKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;

CONTAINING A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most copious language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—82 PER DOZEN.

JOSEPH H. HAWKINS
WILL hereafter practice Law in the Montgomery Circuit Court.

March 13, 1810.

JOHN F. BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
will punctually attend the courts of Fayette, Woodford and Scott. He resides in the upper corner house of the row fronting the south east end of the Court House, at Lexington.

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF
FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.

March 3d, 1810.

DOCTOR BARRY
Has resumed the practice of Medicine in Lexington and its vicinity. He will be found at the Kentucky Hotel.

March 12th, 1810.

FOR RENT.
TWO ROOMS on the second floor, with a large garrett over the whole, and cellar kitchen. They lay over the store now occupied by James Galem, opposite the market house—for terms apply to.

GEO: ANDERSON.

Lexington, May 21st, 1810.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
SIX YOKE OF OXEN.—Apply to
JOHN JORDAN, JR.

WILLIAM T. BARRY

INFORMS his clients that his office is removed to a brick house at the intersection of Mulberry and Short streets.

Lexington, 6th April, 1810.

EXCHANGE. A two story BRICK HOUSE
and lot of ground on Main street, for
LAND, within one or two miles of this town.—
Enquire of the printer.

Lexington, April 17th, 1810.

FOR SALE.
I WISH to dispose of my HOUSE &
LOT on High street—the lot 99 feet fronting high and water streets, and upwards of 200 feet deep; I would take land within a few miles of Lexington, in part payment.

JOHN HULL.

Lexington, 28th April, 1810.

MRS. LUCAS
HAS REMOVED HER
MILINERY STORE
TO the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas I. Garrett, two doors below the Reporter printing office, and has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of the most FASHIONABLE MILINERY.

Lexington, April 7, 1810.

FOR SALE,
TWO Tracts of Land lying in Campbell county, one a half mile, the other a mile from the Ohio river; about thirty acres cleared on each tract, with good log cabins, out houses, springs of water which never fail; the whole land of the first quality—title in fee simple will be made. Whiskey, flour, country linen, horses & negroes taken in payment.

For further information, apply to William Perry, living in Columbia, one mile from the land.

March 13, 1810.

I WILL sell my two story BRICK HOUSE and KITCHEN, the house 25 feet in front, by 28 back, and the lot 45 feet in front, running 18 poles to water street, with a small tanyard and millhouse. Also a frame 15 feet square, a pump and good water—it lies on main street, adjoining Parish and Hanson's cotton and wool factory. I will take for pay some cash, rope yards, smith work, baiting cloth, a black boy and girl.

ANDW. BIGGS.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE,
LYING two and a half miles from Lexington, between Henry's mill and Russell's roads, adjoining the farm of Maddox Fisher, containing about eighty-seven acres, thirty of which are cleared, and in a handsome state for cultivation; the uncleared part is well timbered, the whole lies well and plentifully watered. It is presumed any person wishing to purchase, will examine the premises—particulars made known on application to me.

WILLIAM SMITH.

May 29, 1810.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Jessamine Circuit, Set.
JOHN LOWRY complainant,
against
WILLIAM M' MURTRY & S. In Chancery.
EVAN FRANCIS defendants.

THIS day came the defendant Francis by his counsel, and on motion of the said defendant, leave is given him to amend his answer, by filing interrogatories against the defendant M' Murtry, which is done accordingly; and on motion of the said defendant Francis, & it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the defendant M' Murtry is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered by the court that unless the said defendant does appear here on the third day of our next July term, and answer interrogatories contained in the defendant's amended answer that the same shall be taken as confessed against him, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this state, according to law.

A copy—testis, 8 & 3
SAMUEL H. WOODSON, Clerk.

Bourbon Circuit Court, May Term, 1810.
William Lindsay complt. to attach 300 acres
against
Joseph Thornton & Wil. County, in the bill
William Byrd, debts. mentioned.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance herein agreeable to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next August term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be published in some authorized paper eight weeks successively.

A copy—attest,

THO: ARNOLD, Clerk.

WANTED,
TWO HUNDRED HOGHEADS
TOBACCO

AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS
WHISKEY,

For which the highest going price will be given.
Halstead & Meglone.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—I hogshead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cognac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with prickers and templets, Groving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallow and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

ABNER LEGRAND

Has just received from Philadelphia, A LARGE ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

WHICH HE OFFERS VERY LOW
BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Lexington, December 25, 1809.

THE subscriber who has been many

years a teacher of languages and mathematics, wish to purchase in the state of Kentucky, to which he proposes moving, a small well improved farm in a genteel populous neighbourhood, where permanent employment may be expected. He wishes to live in the country, and proposes, assisted by his daughters, who can teach needle work, grammar, geography &c. to teach the children of both sexes in his neighbourhood. In addition to many useful & ornamental branches of education, young ladies will be instructed in the culture of silk, if mulberry trees are to be found in the neighbourhood. Those who may be interested, are requested to direct to him post paid at Limestone, where he proposes to call on his way down the river.

THOS. GLISSON.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.
THE public are respectfully informed, that those Stables are now occupied by the subscriber, who begs leave to assure them that he will at all times pay the most strict attention to horses left in his care—His extensive knowledge and skill in horses, are sufficient to entitle him to the esteem of his friends.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

Postlethwait's Tavern,

Lexington, K. on Main-street, corner of Lime-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.

January 20, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM,

LYING on Henry's mill road, only four miles from Lexington, containing 150 acres of first rate land well timbered, and plentifully watered. The improvements on this farm are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large and commodious dwelling house, and every requisite out building—a good stable, barn, stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and abundance. About seventy acres of the land cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed the land will be viewed by those wishing to purchase.

A general warranty deed will be made the purchaser, and possession had the first of January next. Application to be made to the subscriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

Lexington, June 4th, 1810.

WILLIAM SMITH.

May 29, 1810.

COME all you-lovers of good stones,
Alot your buildings raise,
Come unto me to purchase them,
And I will you all praise.

Good stone I always have on hand,
Suppl'd you all can be,
However great be your demand;
Come friends, come unto me.

I have dug wells, you all do know,
I can good water find,
In spite of patent laws I'll shew
For nought I will be kind.

In all the branches of my trade,
So punctual I will be
It never shall by one be said
"Old Shaw, has cheated me."

JOHN R. SHAW,
Electronist, Well-Digger;
And Stone Quarrier.

LEXINGTON, April 9, 1810.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF ORIGINAL
FAMILY MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY

RICHARD LEE & SON,

WHICH have been in high estimation
and general use throughout the U
States, for upwards of ten years. And, it
is no incalculable evidence of their utility,
that during the above period, numerous imitations of every article (the produ
ctions of ignorance and inexperience,
urged by envy and penury) have been in
truded on the public, seen for a day and
then perished! Others now succeed them,
which in like manner are fast defending
to the tomb of the Capulets; while our
remedies become more generally used,
and acquire a daily accession of deserved
celebrity.

FANCY CHAIRS.

WILLIAM CHALLEN respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the FANCY CHAIR making business, in the house lately occupied by Mr. William Huston, on Main street, three doors below Main Cross street, where he will carry on the above business with neatness and taste—he flatters himself that from the long experience that he has had both in London and New York, that his work will please those whom say call on him. He has on, and makes Black and Gold—White & do—Brown and do—Green and do—Coquille and do—Bamboo &c. Likewise Seats to match any of the above descriptions, all of which will be made in the neatest fashions and highly varnished which can be packed to send to any part of the state, without injuring. He likewise makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and his prices made reasonable.

May 8th, 1809.

N. B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding executed with neatness.

STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHO has by the late arrivals received a large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has engaged from the Eastward, some of the first workmen in his line of business, from which circumstance he can with full confidence assure his friends and the public, that any work done by him will be executed in a superior manner, to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL:

N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel & Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or they will after due notice, (if not attended to) be forced.

Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.

GRATEFUL for the encouragement

hitherto received, and solicitous for its continuance, Mrs. Lockwood presents her acknowledgements to her friends, and informs them and the public, that her Academy is open for the reception of young ladies either as boarders or day scholars.

From the liberal patronage she has received, during her residence in Lexington, she has been induced to conclude her methodological—She therefore deems it only necessary to assure those who may honor her, of their confidence that her most strenuous exertions shall not be wanting to render them every satisfaction.

* Her terms continue as heretofore.

Lexington April 16th, 1810. (440 SW)

LEXINGTON, MAY 7th, 1810.

JEROME MIAH NEAVE.

Has received an additional assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

TEAS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

QUEEN'S WARE & GLASS,

STATIONERY,

PRIME COTTON as usual,

BOOT LEGS & CALF SKINS,

CURRIER'S OIL &c. &c.

COUNTRY LINNEN received in exchange for merchandise.

WEBER'S BATH HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of this place, that those Baths have been put into complete order, and are now in a proper situation for the accommodation of such as wish to use them, both ladies and gentlemen. Female servants are provided, and every thing will be conducted in the most genteel and satisfactory manner.

Gentlemen and ladies who wish to continue the bath, may purchase six tickets for one dollar—otherwise a single bath will be 25 cents.

J. J. SHEDDELL.

Lexington, June 11th, 1810.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM G. THOMPSON has a quantity

of SADDLER'S WHITE WELTING

FOREIGN.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

[The following is the letter of Sir Francis Burdett, to the Sheriffs of Middlesex, calling on him for aid to resist the execution of a warrant issued by the Speaker of the house of commons.]

GENTLEMEN,

In furtherance of an attempt to deprive me of my liberty, under the authority of an instrument which I know to be illegal, viz. a Warrant by the Speaker of the House of Commons, my house is, at this moment beset by a military force.

As I am determined never to yield a voluntary obedience to an act contrary to the law, I am resolved to resist the execution of such a Warrant, by all the legal means in my power; and, as you are the Constitutional Officer appointed to protect the inhabitants of our Bailiwick from violence and oppression, from whatever quarter they may come, I make this requisition to you, Gentlemen, to furnish me with your aid, with which the laws have provided you, either by calling out the Posse Comitatus, or such other as the case and circumstances may require.

It is for you to consider how far you may be liable, should I, by an unlawful force, acting under an unlawful authority, be taken from my house.

I have the honor to be Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed)

FRANCIS BURDETT.
Piccadilly April 7, 1810.
Matthew Wood, Esq.
and John Atkins, Esq.
Sheriff of Middlesex.

[The following letter from Sir Francis Burdett to the Speaker of the House of Commons was sent by his own son, Robert Burdett, a youth of 14, and his brother, Mr. Jones Burdett, and was accordingly delivered at 10 o'clock at night.]

Sir,—When I was returned, in due form by the electors of Westminster, they imagined they had chosen me as their trustee in the House of Commons to maintain the laws and liberty of the land. Having accepted that trust I never will betray it.

I have also, as a dutiful subject, taken an oath of allegiance to the king to obey his laws; and I never will consent by any act of mine, to obey any set of men, who, contrary to those laws, shall under any pretence whatsoever, assume the power of the king.

Power and privilege are not the same thing, and ought not at any time be confounded together. Privilege is an exemption from power, and was by law secured to the third branch of the legislature, in order to protect them that they might safely protect the people; not to give them power to destroy the people.

Your warrant, sir, I believe you know to be illegal. I know it to be so. To superior force I must submit. I will not and dare not incur the danger of continuing voluntarily to make one of any set of men who shall assume illegally the whole power of the realm, and who have no more right to take myself, or one of my constituents by force, than I or they possess to take any of those who are now guilty of this usurpation; and I would condescend to accept the meanest office that would vacate my seat, being more desirous of getting out of my present association, than other men may be desirous of getting profitably into it.

Sir, this is not a letter in answer to a Vote of Thanks; it is in answer to a different kind. I know not what to call it; but since you have begun this correspondence with me, I must beg you to read this my answer to those under whose orders you have commenced it.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient humble serv't,
FRANCIS BURDETT.
Piccadilly, April 6, 1810.

On the 13th of April, Sir Francis Burdett wrote the following letter to the speaker of the House of Commons.

To the Right Hon. Charles Abbot, Speaker of the House of Commons.

Sir,—You having on or about the 9th day of April, inst, as Speaker of the House of Commons forcibly broke and entered the dwelling house of me, the undersigned Francis Burdett, situate in Piccadilly in the Parish of St. James, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex; and having also, on the said 9th of April, caused me to be apprehended, and unlawfully committed to a certain prison called his Majess's Tower of London, and to be thereupon issued out of his Majesty's said Court of King's Bench, at Westminster, against you, at my suit, for these said trespasses and false imprisonment, & shall proceed against you according to law. I am, &c.

FRANCIS BURDETT.

Dated the 12th day of April, 1810.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants House-holders, Electors of the City and Liberties of Westminster, assembled in New Palace Yard, the 17th day of April 1810.

ARTHUR MORRIS, Esq.

High Bailiff, in the Chair.

It was resolved, That we most highly approve of Sir Francis Burdett's letter to us his constituents, the subject being of the utmost importance, and the argument incontrovertible.

That Sir Francis Burdett's conduct in calling upon the Civil Power for the protection of his house against a military force, was dictated by prudence,

knowledge of, and confidence in, the laws of his country.

That the House of Commons be called upon to restore to us our beloved representative; and to co-operate immediately with him, in his endeavors to procure a fair representation of the people in Parliament.

That the petition now read be adopted; that it be signed by the high bailiff and twenty-five electors, and be delivered to our remaining representative, the Right Hon. Lord Cochrane, to be by him presented to the House of Commons.

That a letter be addressed to Sir Francis Burdett, expressing our full and entire approbation of the whole and every part of his conduct as a member of Parliament.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to our worthy representative, the Right Hon. Lord Cochrane, for his support of Sir Francis Burdett, during the present arduous struggle.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to those independent members of the House of Commons, who have supported the rights of the people.

April 19.—Three Gottenburgh mails arrived this morning. The ratification of the treaty of peace between France and Sweden, was proclaimed on the 8th at Gottenburgh. The French chargé des affaires left Copenhagen on the 2d for Stockholm.

The following is the only other article worth notice:

Gottenburgh, April 10.

Our Gazette of this day contains his royal majesty's proclamation, that, from after the 24th of this month, no English goods shall be admitted in any Swedish port. It is dated Stockholm Castle, the 26th of last month, and merely excepts salt, which may be imported from all foreign ports, in all ships which do not belong to his Britannic majesty or his subjects."

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Yesterday arrived schr. Adventure, Armstrong, 24 days from Laguira, and

informs that on or about the 20th day of

April a schr. arrived at that port from

Spain, bearing dispatches to the Gov. of

Carracas, with information that all

Spain was in the hands of the French,

except Cadiz. This news flew before

the messenger, the people of Carracas,

the metropolis of that part of South Amer-

ica, (no doubt prepared for the con-

tingency) rose and a body of them met

the messenger, seized his despatches

and carried him to jail. They imme-

diately after seized the Gov. and com-

mander in chief at Carracas, bro' him

down under a guard of 100 men and put

him on board a Spanish brig lying in

port, on board of which they put a few

other officers and sent her off; at the

same time they took up the Lt. Gov. of

Carracas, and the commandant at La

Guira, and 8 days after shipped them

off also. The Spaniards of Carracas

and La Guira, with the country round

it, also Barcelona with some other towns,

it was said, had declared themselves in-

dependent of all the world, with the

proviso, that if Ferdinand recovered his

country and throne, that they would

then acknowledge him and return to

their allegiance. The people have ap-

pointed a Junta, and new organized the

government. The whole of this revolu-

tion was put in motion so suddenly,

that they took the Gov. up in the street

while walking for his pleasure not hav-

ing the least suspicion of such an event,

and was accomplished without the loss

of a life or the spilling of blood; or any

further disturbance than seizing and

shipping off about 8 or 10 of the civil

and military officers. After this they

lay an embargo on all vessels in port,

which in 8 days was taken off and the

vessels suffered to depart.—The Popu-

lace at first seized the schooner that

brought the dispatches, and the captain

of her telling a plausible story, and that

he wished to stay among them, they

took off the guard, and in the night the

sch. slept off.

SPANISH COLONIES.

Capt. Davis, of the Fame, from La-

guira, reports, that on the 19th April a

revolution took place at Carracas. All

the officers that were appointed by the

Junta in Spain are sent out of the coun-

try. A brig with the captain-general,

and several other officers went into Nor-

folk a few days since. Previous to the

sailing of the Fame, accounts had been

received from most parts of the prov-

ince, which had readily followed the

example set at Carracas. Business dull

at La Guira. The duties had been

reduced under the New Government

to 16 1/2 per cent on imports, and 12 1/2

on exports, and the tariff also reduced.

The Americans are treated very friend-

ly and much courted by the govern-

ment, who are anxious to be on amic-

able terms with the U. S.—Captain D.

has brought a number of manifestoes,

addresses &c. of the new government

Passengers in the Fame, Mr. John

Hughes, of Phil'a. Don Juan Vizante

Bolivar, Don Telefore Orea, Don Juan

Yriante, Don Juan Tineo and servants.

Extract of a letter from Laguira, dated

1st May.

Your vessel has been detained much

longer than I expected when I last wrote you, this arose in consequence of a revolution breaking out here; and indeed I have been greatly afraid that I should never have got her away. Since the disturbance has begun with the whites mulattoes and negroes, no kind of business has been done.

What with this and the news of a French fleet being to windward it has kept us very uneasy for fear of their paying us a visit, which has been expected, and God only knows what may be the result of the business here, for the blacks are determined to become independent with the rest, and depend on it there will be much blood shed, this is the opinion of the best informed people here.

EAST INDIES.

Captain Prince, at Salem, from Sumatra, informs that Tappanooly was destroyed Oct. 25th, by a French squadron of two frigates and a corvette, under commodore Hamlen, which had previously captured the American ship

Samson, Abbot, for Liverpool. Commodore Hamlen had visited a number of Americans from the United States, with regular papers and suffered them to proceed: he considers every vessel a prize bound to or from English ports.

Newburyport, May 34.

FROM CADIZ.

The schooner Fame, Captain Hoyt, fifty-four days from Cadiz, arrived at this port on Monday last. Captain Hoyt politely furnished with the following intelligence.

That it was the opinion of the British officers that Cadiz will be evacuated, as soon as the English property is removed.

Fresh provisions of all kinds are exceedingly scarce and high; fresh beef, one dollar per pound; candles forty-five cents per pound; eggs one dollar per dozen; and other articles proportionately dear.

By order of the junta, vessels arriving with provisions are not suffered to depart until the provisions are landed.

The priests are daily employed in excising the guns on the walls from ten o'clock in the morning till noon.

From the Aurora, May 28.

The ship Fair Helen, arrived at New-York on Saturday from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 23d April, and Paris news to the 16th.

By this arrival we have advices of great interest from both G. Britain and France. It has been officially notified to general Armstrong that no vessel bearing the American flag will be admitted into any port of the continent of Europe, and that such as may be found will be confiscated.

An American vessel about to enter the Texel, destined for Amsterdam, was forbidden to enter, and all intercourse with Holland, declared to be interdicted to the American flag, of which a positive notification was given.

The vessels thus impeded had arrived in England.

The Danish government has made a similar communication, qualified in the mode, by an intimation that though the American flag will not be suffered to enter the ports of Denmark, it arises not out of any hostile dispositions on the part of Denmark, which would cheerfully countenance the fair trade of America; but that the double conviction of multiplied frauds and impositions carried on under American colours, could not be defeated by any effort of discrimination.

The principle of the duke of Cadore's letter, is declared to be adopted by all the powers of the Baltic, and American vessels would not be permitted to enter any port in that sea. The efforts of Mr. Adams, at St. Petersburg, to avert this consequence, by a strict discrimination between British covered, and real American property, had not the effect hoped for, as the difficulties and innumerable varieties of frauds rendered the detection not always practicable. Russian ports, as well as Danish and Swedish, Prussian, and the whole of the coast, will be closed against our flag.

The British government has issued an order in council in March, declaring the whole coast of Spain in a state of blockade, and that any vessel whatever found on the coast attempting to enter any port of Spain or Portugal would be made a prize of.

The marriage robe of the new Empress of France is embroidered all over with diamonds the intervals being filled with Malines lace—it is valued at 500,000 francs (nearly \$100,000).

Bonaparte ought to profit by example; it was the profligacy and extravagance of the French court that brought Lewis 16th to the scaffold. He too married an Austrian princess.

The mock ceremony of Bonaparte's marriage took place at Vienna about the middle of March; the civil ceremony was to take place at the palace of St. Cloud,

But when religion and clerical orders are to be made the aids of policy, to raise depravity and vice to the level of transcendent virtue, I am for treating such profusion with contempt.

This order of men have hitherto by their repulsive austerity, deterred the people from enquiry into their conduct—to speak freely on the subject of the clergy, ensured a man's loss of standing in society, such have been the consequences of a bigoted prejudice of the people in favor of parsons; and thus have they been enabled to practice the most outrageous acts of tyranny and oppression in the world.

Witness the clergy of England—many of them assumed the prerogative of de-throning temporal majesty, and even of regulating legislation itself.

The prejudices of the people being always enlisted in their favor, it was a matter of no great difficulty with them to accomplish any sinister views.

Suspicion dare not be entertained, and even acts of fraudulent oppression, attested by ocular proof could not be credited. The sanctity of the garb under which such acts have been committed, have always sanctified them; oppression & fraud practiced by a clergyman, some people would contend, were acts of rigid virtue. Such implicit confidence reposed in any class of men is of dangerous tendency; designing men discover it, and make it the cloak of their iniquities. Freedom of enquiry, and facility of approach, promote the cause of truth in a very great degree. This forbidding countenance assumed by many divines, tends to the suppression of enquiry, no man can willingly come in contact with men, whose every appearance seems to proclaim the propriety of standing aloof; it is by an intimate and social intercourse that candid truth will make its appearance. This monkish austerity savors of hypocrisy, this sanctified exterior is ominous of sinister design. I cannot conceive why this great reserve, and studied demeanor of countenance, is essential to the happiness of man. Should we not rather presume, that an open, liberal and facious countenance, was indicative of more genuine happiness? All those preachers who have taken to the profession merely to accomplish some private views, and whose consciences have long since bid adieu to the compunctions of remorse, will assume this terrific sanctity; it is by it their acts elude the vigilance of the people, and do not receive that investigation which is essential to their proper degree of estimation; it is by it the sway of their empire is maintained. Leave man untrammelled by bigoted prejudice and vice, immorality and oppression will effect their own destruction.

There exists a bickering among the various denominations which demonstrates the effects of hypocritical envy, each party wishing to rise upon the ruined empire of its neighbor. There can be no greater proof of the existence of vicious and depraved conduct among the members of any profession, than their secret slanders and invidious insinuations against each other. Every denomination believes that those who differ with them in matters of opinion, are entitled to kind of toleration; infamy is attached to them in every shape, they view each other as two contending rivals struggling for the ascendancy—embracing every opportunity to weigh down by obscure insinuations, the interests of each other. Such is the conduct of a great portion of this holy profession. Every man's experience teaches him that there are in all professions very unworthy professors—that the love of popularity destroys manly independence, and occasions the most abandoned sacrifices of sensibility and principle.

I have thought it necessary to say this much with respect to the conduct of the clergy, as I have attested it by observation. I now leave you fellow citizens, from these few imperfect remarks to decide between the Lawyer and Divine.

LYCURGUS.

LANCASTER. JUNE 2.

Remarkable Occurrence. On Wednesday morning last, 4 Wagons were travelling along the road through the east end of the farm of Amos S. Maymaker, Esq. about 14 miles from this place, at the time a thunder-storm was passing over. Of the 4 teams, 12 horses were killed by the lightning. In the first, belonging to a Mr. Witmer, near Chickies, 5 were killed; and 3, in each of the others. Three of the saddle horses were killed under their Drivers, who received no injury from the lightning; but one of them was hurt by the falling of his horse. The saddle horse of the fourth Driver, on which he rode, escaped.

The thunder resembled the firing of cannon; and the peals were, in succession, about as quick as the usual discharges of a single field-piece.

CITIZENS LOOK HERE.

Extract from THE DAY, a London Paper.

We are extremely sorry to state, that advice has been received from Cadiz of a very unpleasant nature. An English frigate entered the harbour of Cadiz, with instructions to impress all the British seamen to be found there, for the purpose, it is supposed of manning the Oporto Fleet, and bringing them home. The number of seamen found were not deemed sufficient for this service, and in consequence, an indiscriminate impressment took place; all the AMERICAN VESSELS were completely stripped of their crews, after some resistance! A Lieutenant of the frigate had a very serious rencontre with one of the American captains, who is arrived in England, for the purpose of exhibiting his complaint to Mr. Pinkney, the Minister of the United States.

As the OFFICIAL Paper of the administration talks of 'DIGNIFIED MODERATION,' will not our citizens when they read this relation, be more disposed to transpose the words—and rather say, that we are 'moderately dignified'—But it is useless to complain.

Ed. Reporter.

The Albany Register tells of an elec-

tioneering trick. A good federalist in the city, to create a voter, gave a poor man a deed of land, worth several hundred dollars. After the election, the owner of the land demanded the deed; but the man had turned it into cash, and sold it for 400 dollars.

The American Mercury observes, that this year Timothy will probably have leave to hang up his fiddle.

P. BEDARD esq. who is imprisoned at Quebec, charged with seditious conduct, has since his confinement, been re-elected a member of the provincial parliament! Are his constituents sure of his innocence, or do they mean to compliment his offence?

A list of the new elected members of assembly of Lower Canada, (50) has been published in the Quebec papers. By the names, more than three quarters of which, are French Canadians.—One of these [P. Bedard, mentioned above] lately arrested for sedition, is again re-turned.

charge delivered to the Grand Jury, at the commencement of the June term of the Fayette Circuit court, by SAMUEL E. WATSON, Attorney at law; at the request of Judge Monroe. (Published by request of the Grand Jury.)

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY, I have not the arrogance to presume that any thing, which I could deliver to you in charge, would be matter of instruction. Of your intelligence and superior qualifications, I am fully aware, and on the subject of your duty I presume you are sufficiently advised; it is therefore merely to remind you of some of the leading principles of right which should govern you in the capacity, in which you are now contemplated presently to act, that renders it at all necessary for a charge to be delivered. The faithful discharge of the duty which now involves upon you in the capacity of Grand Jurors, is of as absolute importance, as any which could fall to your lot in the social state. To preserve in energetic purity our system of government, (to obtain which the bravest blood of the nation has been shed) ought, in all situations to be the grand object of every member of the community; but it now becomes your peculiar province to stand as the grand bulwark of civil liberty—as the shield and protection of self-apurifying innocence from iniquitous oppression—as the great constitutional guardians of the rights of the citizen and those of the commonwealth. Respect for the laws and institutions of our country, never can be maintained, but by an unequivocal adherence to their prescriptions, and a rigid and impartial execution of the same. Whenever we in a solitary instance depart from this course to screen a favorite from the denounced penalty of the law, a door is opened for the admission of disorganizing principles, which cannot fail in their consequences, eventually to sap the very foundation of our government. It is then the licentious demagogue can, by merely enlisting the public sympathy in his cause trample with perfect impunity on the laws of his insulted and degraded country. The gewgaws of opulence and splendor, too often divert our attention from the rich man's cause, and the objects of penury and want too frequently excite our commiseration in such manner as to disqualify us for the proper discharge of our duty towards them. This manifestation of partiality, obviously tends to the suppression of that warmth of attachment, which honest and orderly citizens are always disposed to cherish for the laws of their country.

The character of an officious and voluntary informer has always been viewed as detestable and deemed odious; officious intrusion always injures the cause it intends to favor, and thus the cause of the commonwealth in many instances, would not receive that impartial and unprejudiced adjudication, to which strict justice extends her demand. At the very idea of voluntary degradation, the mind of man revolts; and to this the wise framers of our government have had a special regard, and have held on no kind of inducement, but unqualified contempt, to this base prostituted character. It has too much the appearance of gratification at the overthrow of another, ever to meet the approbation of dignified, honorable, and honest sentiments. Wise then, is the legal provision in our code, which makes it the sworn duty of Grand Jurors, to take cognizance of all violations of the penal law, which comes under their immediate observation, enabling them to arrest the progress of venality and corruption whenever a clue can be ascertained, by which their windings thro' the labyrinths of vice can be traced and exposed to public penalty.—You are the great conservators of public morality; the first twnings of vice, should therefore, be a prelude to its suppression, and then its future appearance would be rendered less frequent. That government in which vice and immorality find a protection from public exposure, never can be of long duration; where public functionaries connive at legal transgression, an increased repetition of crime will necessarily be the consequence; offences committed with impunity in minor affairs, universally lead to the commission of the most nefarious outrages on those constitutional principles which are the fundamental support of our government; the daring, dark and unfeeling assassin, and the midnight incendiary, that fiend of woe, no doubt commenced their progress in the commission of crimes, by experiment in those smaller affairs of vice, and every act of criminality perpetrated with impunity, emboldened them in their future progression until they finally arrive at that point, where humanity affrighted forever deserted them. A timely interposition of those whose duty it is always to be on the watch tower, might have restrained them from the paths of vice and immorality, and taught them that the practice of virtuous conduct can only secure to us and our posterity, that portion of liberty we now so eminently enjoy.

We live under a government of which we can, with propriety, boast as unparalleled in the world for equal and benign laws; it is also our peculiar boast, that we are governed by laws and not by men; you can therefore easily perceive the importance of a rigid and impartial adherence to the law, as the support of our government depends upon the degree of respect we attach to it. You need not be informed that the law which is daily violated with impunity, must soon loose that respect and reverence it ought to command, and to which in principle, it may justly instilled. The man who once permits a ruffian scoundrel to insult and buffet him with impunity and without making proper resistance, ensures a speedy and an increased repetition of the injury; but if he in the first instance make manly resistance and then let it be understood that condign punishment will be the consequence of future insult and injury, the remainder of his life will be spent in tranquility and peace; thus it is with respect to the administration of the laws—make the voluntary infraction of a law, and appropriate punishment, commutable terms in the practice of our government, and crime will almost cease to exist. But Grand Jurors should proceed in the discharge of their official duties with great precaution and deliberation; clear and unequivocal proof should be evinced, before a party be called publicly to answer a charge at the bar of his country. Such is the nature and tendency of public opinion, that if a man be once publicly charged with having committed a crime, however innocent in truth, his case may turn out, the people will indulge a presumption of his guilt, when they reflect that he is a character to whom suspicion has been publicly attached, they will ever afterwards view him as a disgraced villain; his reputable standing in society is consequently lost, and in such a situation he had far better never have existed. You ought, therefore, to disregard remote probabilities and light presumptions; "presume innocence until guilt is proved," is a leading principle of humanity, and which our laws, with great propriety have adopted.

There are certain species of offences which demand your most scrutinizing vigilance; such are all felonies, breaches of the peace, tipplinghouses, duelling, gaming, and profane swearing.

The very existence of society is endangered by the perpetration of felonious offences, humanity shudders at the very idea of one human being, deliberately and maliciously striking another from the list of temporal existence.

Breaches of the peace produce consequences extremely dangerous to the happy enjoyment of society; in those public commotions and civil broils, the prolific seeds of party spirit and violence are sown, and the most discordant passions and rankling malice, to which infuriate rage give impulse are, excited to action.

Tipplinghouses, those sinks of corruption and vice, should be the particular objects of your animadversions; in such places the most disorderly, vicious and depraved habits which disgrace intelligent beings, are contracted—They are the black fountains of corruption, from the foul emanations of which public morality is contaminated.

Dueling, that crime of custom denouned in wrathful terms by the law, of both God and man, yet prevalent, should be the subject of your very particular attention.

The fatality of its consequences are well known; the unprotected widow too often bears lamentable testimony on this subject, tender and helpless infants too often experience the loss of indulgent, protecting parents, and our country councils, too often experience the loss of transcendent abilities, from the dire consequences of this practice of desperation and madness.

Gaming, another practice universally depredated, and as much followed, requires your attention; the many instances of desperation and horror which result from the pursuit of this practice, sufficiently evince to you the absolute necessity of a rigid application of the laws on the subject.

Profane swearing, a still more generally prevalent vice, demands your severest animadversions; it is a custom calculated to destroy that reverence & respect, which should be attached to divine institutions, without which our existence in society would be attended with difficulties which would in themselves render abortive its great plans of happiness. The destruction of private confidence among men, is the consequence of this practice, and it is likewise in an eminent degree, destructive of those salutary effects intended to be produced by the legal administration of an oath. Habits of this kind were they not positively denounced both by the divine and municipal law, by their injurious consequences in society, demand strict reprehension.

There are other subjects of penal offenses, which although they are not so immediately connected with the promotion of public morality, yet the policy of our country and the substantial interests of society require, that they should be observed.

Such are the offences of obstructing the public highway, and such establishments as tend to the injury of the community or the molestation of individuals in the free enjoyment of their social rights. In a commercial country it is of great importance that high-ways should be kept in good repair, it facilitates the progress of commercial institutions and tends greatly to the convenience of private intercourse.

Those whose duty it is to survey and have kept in proper repair our public highways, ought therefore to be attended with vigilance, and the performance of their duty strictly compelled.

BRISTOL RACES.

The races at Bristol last week were rendered uncommonly interesting by the appearance of two particular horses upon the turf the 22d, to run 4 mile heats.

These horses were the celebrated horse from Norfolk, Sir Solomon, owned by Mr. Badger, and Hampton, owned by Mr. Bond, both Philadelphia gentlemen of celebrity in the sporting world.

It seems that Mr. Hampton, the former owner of Hampton then called Hickory, having a little alteration with Mr. Badger, who had him in keeping, refused to sell him to him at any price, (having first asked 1,500 dollars, which was rejected) but sold him to Mr. Bond his present owner, for 1,000, who in compliment named

him Hampton.

On which Mr. Badger declared he would procure a horse to beat him, let the price be what it might, and sent down to Norfolk after Sir Solomon, a horse which had so easily beat every thing in that country, and performed so astonishingly against time, that his owner, a Mr. Bush, challenged the U. States to run for 10,000 dollars, which challenge was published in all the newspapers. This horse Mr. Badger bought and gave 3,900 dollars for him. Against him Mr. Bond entered Hampton at the Bristol races, backing him for about 600 dollars. There was much betting on the ground before starting, and the race was most interesting. Sir Solomon took the lead and kept it with little variation till the coming in the last heat, when Hampton run up to him at the distance pole, passed him and beat him by a neck—both coming in under the whip. The second heat very nearly resembled the first in every particular, and thus the pride of Virginia was vanquished. Both horses are now at Powles-Hook, and will run to-morrow for the purse. The next week they will run at Harlacken.

N. Y. E. Post.

The editor of the Evening Post exultingly exclaims in the above paragraph, that the 'pride of Virginia, is vanquished'—alluding to the victory gained by Hickory over Sir Solomon.

What will he say when he is informed that both Sir Solomon and Hickory are Virginia Horses?—which is the fact?—The latter was raised by the deceased Collier Harrison of Charles City county, and ran for many years at New Market and other courses.—The editor ought to have been better informed ere he made so broad an assertion.—Petersburg Intelligencer.

N. Y. E. Post.

POWLES HOOK RACES.

Yesterday the Jockey Club Purse, 4 mile heats, was run for over the Powles-Hook course, (if it may be so called) by Mr. Bond's gray horse Hampton, against Mr. Badger's bay horse Sir Solomon. The well known speed of both horses had awakened curiosity and raised expectation to a high pitch. The first heat Sir Solomon took the lead at the start, and kept it till the last quarter of the 4th mile, when Hampton made a dash at him on a rising piece of ground, passed him and beat him about a length.

Second heat Sir Solomon took the lead again, and both horses hard galloped around the course in a beautiful style, and much to the amusement and satisfaction of the spectators, until they came to the last quarter, when Hampton run up to Sir Solomon as before, on the same spot of ground, passed him, both horses under the whip, and beat him by about half a neck.—This heat was run in the remarkable short space of thirteen minutes, some say twelve. !!

It was remarked by some that they should have been far better pleased if the rider of Hampton, had not, as they thought unwarrantably crowded Sir Solomon, while both were at the top of their speed on rising ground, the last quarter of a mile in the last heat.

There will be a BARBACUE at Harrogate on Thursday next, the 21st inst. to which my friends are respectfully invited.

JOHN MC CALL.

June 18th, 1810.

MASONIC.

The members of Lexington Lodge, No. 1, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at their Lodge Room on the 24th instant, at ten o'clock A. M. being the anniversary of St. John the Baptist.

Transient brethren are invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.

THOMAS NEKERVIS, Sec.

June 18th, 1810.

JOHN DELYLE.

WISHES to dispose of an Electrifying Machine, made on the Franklin system—the conductor of brass, four feet 8 inches long; double wheels 18 inches across of glass—completely fixed for medical purposes and experiments

Price—\$ 120.

TO BE DISPOSED OF BY LOTTERY.

40 Tickets at \$ 3 each.

The machine to be seen at J. D's house and tickets to be had at the Kentucky Gazette office.

* * * Lottery to be drawn so soon as 32 tickets are sold, under the management of E. West.

Lexington, June 13th, 1810.

WOOL FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully thanks his friends and the public for the past favors he has experienced in his business, and informs them he has increased his number of machines, and they are all now in complete order, so that his customers can be served on the shortest notice. Those from a distance, having a large quantity of wool, can get it carded by waiting the over night, and may tarry gratis.

From an experience of twenty years and the general satisfaction rendered to his customers, together with the attention he means to pay to his business, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage. Customers are requested to have their wool clean picked, and to put one pound of grease to eight pounds of wool. Price for carding, ten cents per pound. I will give cash for wool.

SAMUEL PYKE.

Paris, Bourbon county Ky.

6*.

TO RENT,

A FIRST floor furnished or unfurnished d. with a cellar and stable.—Enquire of the printer.

June 18.

3*.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I gave my bond to James Gatewood Jr. of Clarke county, for forty dollars—I gave it some time in October 1809, due six months after date. This is to forewarn all persons from trading for said bond as he the said James Gatewood fraudulently obtained said bond of me, and I do not mean to pay it unless compelled by law.

DUDLEY GATEWOOD.

June 14th, 1810.

3* 6*.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS is to forewarn any person or persons from purchasing or taking an assignment of or on a bond given by me to Leonard Grinstead, and Elijah, Foley security for me in the bond, of one hundred dollars; the said bond becomes due about the middle of March next, as I am determined not to pay the bond until the said Grinstead complies with his contract, unless compelled by law—this 14th day of June, 1810.

3* THOS. R. GATEWOOD.

Taken up by William Spears, living on Pointa Creek Pulaski county Kentucky, a SORRELL MARE about 14 1/2 hands high, trots, some saddle spots, supposed to be 7 or

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

To establish Post-roads.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled; That the following be established as Post-roads,

In the District of Maine.

From Portsmouth, N. H., by Kittery, York, Wells, Arundel, Biddeford, Saco, Scarborough, Cape Elizabeth, Portland, Falmouth, North Yarmouth, Freeport, Brunswick, Bath, Woolwich, Wiscasset, New-Castle Waldoport, Warren, Camden, Canaan, Lincolnville, Northport, Belfast, Prospect, Bucktown, Orland, Trenor Sullivan, Steuben, Harrington Addison, Jones, Machias, Dennysville, and Scodis to Calais.

From Dover, N. H., by Berwick and Doutys falls, to Arundel or Kennebunk.

From Portland, by Gorham, Buckton, Limerick, Linning, Cornish, Parsonfield, Newfield, Shapleigh, Lebanon, Berwick, Sanford, Alfred, Waterborough, and Phillipsburg to Buxton.

From Portland, by Sacarapoo, Gorham, Standish, Flintstown, Hiram, and Brownfield, to Frybush.

From Portland, by Windham, Raymond, Bridgetown, Lovell, Waterford, Norway, Paris, Buckfield, Sumner Hartford, Livermore, Turner, Poland, New Gloucester and Hebron Academy, to Par-

ris.

From Portland, by Falmouth, Gray, New Gloucester, Lewiston, Green, Montmont, Winthrop, Augusta, Sydney, Waterville, Fairfield, and Canaan, to Nor-

ridgewick and Anson.

From Brunswick, by Topsham, Bowdoin, Gardiner and Hallowell, to Augusta.

From Gardner by Pittstown and Dresden to Wiscasset.

From Augusta by Radfield, Mount Vernon, Chester and New Sharon to Farmington.

From Augusta by Vassalboro', Winslow, Clinton, Fairfax, Unity and Colleton to Hampden.

From Wiscasset by Edgecombe to Boothbay.

From Wiscasset by New Milford, Jefferson, Palmer and Montville to Belfast.

From Bucktown by Franklin, Hampden and Bangor to No. 1, 7th Range, and thence to Orrington to Bucktown.

From Bucktown by Penobscot, Castine, Sedgwick and Blue Hill to Bucktown, and from 'astine to Lincolnville.

From Sullivan to Goldboro'.

From Dennysville to Eastport.

In New Hampshire.

From Salsbury Ms. by Seabrook and Hampton to Portsmouth.

From Portsmouth by Durham and Horthwood to Concord.

From Portsmouth by Exeter and Kingstown to Haverhill, Ms.

From Portsmouth by Exeter, Chester, Londonderry, Merrimack, Amherst, Petersboro', Marlboro' and Keene to Walpole.

From Haverhill Ms. by Chester, Concord, Hopkinton, Henniker & Lempster to Charles-

ton.

From Haverhill Ms. by Salem, to Windham.

From Tynboro' Ms. by Dunstable, Amherst, Franklin, Washington and Claremont to Windsor, Vt.

From Portsmouth by Nottingham, Epson, Pembroke, Concord, Salisbury, Andover, Wilmet, Enfield, Lebanon, Hanover, Lime, Orford, Piermont, Haverhill, Bath, Littleton, Dalton, Lancaster, Cockburn, Colebrook and Stuart to Norfolk, Vt.

From Hanover by Canaan and Groton to Plymouth.

From Salisbury by Andover, New Chester & Bridgewater to Plymouth, thence by Holderness, New Hampton and Sanbornton to Salis-

bury.

From Newburyport Ms. by Exeter, New Market, Durham, Dover and Barrington to Gilmanton.

From Portsmouth by Dover, Rochester, Middletown, Ossipee, Moultonboro', Centre harbour, Plymouth and Haverhill to Newbury-

port, and from Plymouth, by New Hampton, Meredith, Gilman, Nottingham and Durham to Portsmouth.

From Fryburgh Me. by Conway, Bartletts, Rosebrooks and Jefferson to Lancaster.

From Winchendon Ms. by Fitzwilliam, and Keene to Brattleboro' Vt.

From Warwick Ms. by Winchester and Hinsdale to Brattleboro' Vt.

From Ashby Ms. by New Ipswich and Jaffray, to Marlboro'.

In Vermont.

From Lansingsburg, New-York by Bennington, Shaftsbury, Arlington, Manchester, Rutland, Pittsford, Brandon, Leicester, Salisbury, Middlebury, New Haven, Vergennes, Ferrisburg, Charlotte, Shelburne, Burlington, Chester, Milton, Georgia and St. Albany, to Highgate.

From Williamston Ms. by Pownal, to Bennington.

From Brattleboro' by Marlboro', Wilmington and Woodford, to Bennington.

From Rutland, by Claremont, Shrewsbury, Plymouth, Reading, and Windsor, to Cavendish.

From Rutland by Castletown, Fairhaven, Benson, Orwell, Shoreham, and Addison to Vergennes.

From Middlebury, by New Haven, Monkton, Hynesburgh, Williston, Jerico, Essex, Westford, Fairfax, Fairfield and Sheldon to Hantsburg, thence by Berkshire, Enosburg, Bakersfield, Cambridge, Underhill, Richmond, Huntington, Starkboro' and Bristol to Middlebury, and from thence to Poultney, and also from Middlebury by Royalton to Hanover N. H.

From Barnardtown Ms. by Hinsdale, Brattleboro', Putney, Westminster, Walpole, Charleston, Wethersfield, Windsor, Hartford, New-Hartford, Fairlee, Bradford, Newbury, Ryegate, Barnet, Littleton, Concord & Lunenburg to Guildhall.

From Walpole N. H. by Bellowsfall, Rockingham, Chester, Cavendish, Ludlow and Shrewsbury to Rutland.

From Windsor by Woodstock, Barnard, Royalton, Randolph, Williamson, Berlin, Montpelier, Middlesex, Waterbury, Bolton, Jerico and Williston to Burlington, and from thence to Grand Isle.

From Royalton by Tunbridge, Vershire and Corinth to Newbury.

From Newbury by Corinth, Washington and Barre to Berlin.

From Ryegate by Peacham, Danville, Wheelock, Shefford, Glover, Barton, Brownington and Salem to Derby.

From Lancaster N. H. by Lunenburg, St. Johnsbury, Danville, Walden, Harwick, Wool-

icot, Hylespark, Johnson and Fletcher to St. Albans.

In Massachusetts.

From Suffield Ct. by Springfield, Wilbraham, Palmer, Westerly, Brookfield, Spencer, Leicester, Worcester, Shrewsbury, Northboro', Marlboro', Sudbury, Waterford, Cambridge, Boston, Charlestown, Malden, Lynn, Salem, Beverly, Wenham, Hamilton, Ipswich, Rowley and Newburyport to Salisbury.

From Suffield Ct. by Westfield, Southampton, Northampton, Hatfield, Whately, Deerfield and Greenfield to Bernardstown.

From Salsbury Ct. by Sheffield, Great Barrington, Stockbridge, Lemo, Pittsfield, Lanesboro' and Williamston to Greenfield.

From Cummington Ct. by Sheffield, to Egremont.

From Colebrook Ct. by Southfield, Sandisfield, Lee, Lenox and Hancock to New Lebanon, N. Y.

From Springfield by Stockbridge and West Stockbridge to Albany N. Y.

From Granby by Granville, Blandford and Chester to Middlefield.

From Brookfield by Ware, Belchertown, Hadley, Northampton, Chesterfield, Worthington, Patridgefield, Dalton, Pittsfield and Hartwick to New Lebanon.

From Stafford Ct. to Brookfield or Worcester, and thence by Framingham, to Boston.

From Worcester by Holden, Rutland, Barre and Petersham to Athol.

From Rutland by Hubbardstown and Templeton, to Winchendon.

From Rutland by Greenwich, Hardwick, Pelham, Amherst and Hadly, to Northampton, and thence by South Hadley, to Springfield.

From Boston, by Dedham, Walpole, Foxborough and Attleborough to Providence, R. I.

From Boston by the Newburyport turnpike to Newburyport.

From Dedham by Medfield, Medway, Belchingham, Milford, Mendon, Uxbridge and Douglass to Thompson Ct.

From Boston by Milton, Canton, Easton, Taunton, Beckley, and Freetown to New Bedford.

From Wiscasset by Edgecombe to Boothbay.

From Wiscasset by New Milford, Jefferson, Palmer and Montville to Belfast.

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From Walpole N. H. by Bellowsfall, Rockingham, Chester, Cavendish, Ludlow and Shrewsbury to Rutland.

From Rutland by Claremont, Shrewsbury, Plymouth, Reading, and Windsor, to Cavendish.

From Rutland by Castletown, Fairhaven, Benson, Orwell, Shoreham, and Addison to Vergennes.

From Middlebury, by New Haven, Monkton, Hynesburgh, Williston, Jerico, Essex, Westford, Fairfax, Fairfield and Sheldon to Hantsburg, thence by Berkshire, Enosburg, Bakersfield, Cambridge, Underhill, Richmond, Huntington, Starkboro' and Bristol to Middlebury, and from thence to Poultney, and also from Middlebury by Royalton to Hanover N. H.

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From Walpole